

THE EVENTS THAT FOLLOWED THE BRITISH CAMPAIGN IN 1807 AT THE EGYPTIAN AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS

Huda Abdel Rahim Abdel Kadir

PHD, Researcher of Economic Geography,
Directorate of Education, Minia, Egypt

Abstract

This research deals with a presentation of eighteen scientific researches dealing with several historical aspects, on the British campaign in 1807 and the events and developments that followed on the Egyptian and international levels.

The research deals with the eight axes of analytical studies as follows: the Rakhito Writes History, Great Britain's Campaign against Rosetta in 1807, in Light of British Archives Documents, the role of Rosetta fortifications against the English expedition on Egypt, (new vision through the French and British documents), the failed colonial campaign of the British army on Rosetta of Egypt in 1907 according to the English documents, the fortifications of Alexandria and Rosetta before the English campaign in 1807, the internal situation in Britain and the Ottoman Sublime Porte after the defeat of the British army in Rosetta 1807, the Franco-British conflict after the withdrawal of the French campaign from Egypt (1801-1807), the conflicts between the great powers after the withdrawal of the British campaign on Egypt (1806-1812), the struggle of political forces in Egypt after the withdrawal of the French campaign from Egypt (1801-1807).

Keywords: Egypt, Rosetta, British campaign, Rakhito, Great Britain, Rosetta fortifications, British army, Ottoman Sublime Porte, French campaign.

1. The Rakhito Writes History, Great Britain's Campaign against Rosetta in 1807, in Light of British Archives Documents [1].

This paper provides a review of the Rakhito Writes History, Great Britain's Campaign against Rosetta in 1807 in Light of British Archives Documents, which was published in October 2020.

This book, which bears the name of Rakhito, which is the name that the inhabitants of Rosetta took over since the Pharaonic era. The Egyptian people, and the book highlights the preference of the people of Rosetta in repelling the invasion and defeating the British

army.

This book is an addition to the Arab Library, as it refutes the historical events of the British campaign from both the Arab and British viewpoints, and although the Arab point of view is marred by some ambiguity or lack of truth, the British point of view carries a truth proven by historical documents that cannot be discussed. And the reports of the enemy, who had no choice but to admit their utter failure and defeat, which wished the honor of the British Empire by the recognition of the leaders themselves, proved the failure of planning, lack of experience and vanity.

In the completion of his research, the researcher used the study, and the researcher used the field study in general to complete his research, in addition to direct references related to the subject, including references as: [2], [3] [4], [5], [6], [7].

The researcher also reached the following conclusions:

- Based on the foregoing, this book is an addition to the Arab Library, as it refutes the historical events of the British campaign from both the Arab and British viewpoints.
- Although the Arab viewpoint is marred by some ambiguity or lack of truth, the British point of view carries a truth proven by historical documents that cannot be discussed.
- The British documents are letters and reports on behalf of the enemy, who was unavoidable to admit his utter failure and defeat, which won the honor of the British Empire by the admission of the leaders themselves, and demonstrated the failure of planning, lack of experience and vanity.
- The study reviews the political situation in Great Britain during the campaign against Egypt in 1807, through the repercussions of this defeat on the British king, who paid a dear price for this brutal campaign, after the defeat of his army that bestowed British honor, according to what the campaign leaders said in their letters included in this book in More than one position.
- The study confirmed that King George III had yet to defeat his army of any major political decisions during his remaining reign. Three years after the defeat of the British army at Rosetta, George III, in November 1810, was completely insane after being defeated by the parliamentary opposition.
- The defeat of the British army was a direct cause of the dismissal of William Wyndham Grenville's ministry for its failure to manage the war and the shameful defeat of the British Empire army in front of the people of Rosetta. And they caused a change in the

political arena in Britain, as the Foxite Whig party was removed.

- The defeat ended the political or military life of all political and military leaders, William Windham's cabinet was sacked, and the British House of Commons headed by Lord Howick was dissolved on March 31, 1807. With the exception of Major Edward Messet, who continued to exercise his duties as an intelligence officer in disguise under the guise of the consulate until 1815.
- His lack of experience with the climate of Egypt and the launch of the campaign during the blowing of the Khamseen winds, which were the cause of the spread of inflammatory eye disease and spring conjunctivitis, was a great spread among the forces, as it struck almost all of them, in addition to his complete dependence on reckless leaders and without military experience. After the forces arrived in Rosetta, the officers left their duties and went to dinner at the house of the British Consul Petrucci, which was located on the outskirts of the city, while the soldiers were busy sitting quietly in groups of eight or ten people, in the shops and cafes, thinking badly that the city had come to them. .
- The study proved that the Great sons of Rosetta, who defeated the British army, and played a role in resolving the political conflicts between the great powers.
- The sons of Rosetta, who have the right to rewrite the history of their city's victory, are not based on the transmitted narratives and historians who attributed the campaign to a person (Fraser) to belittle it, and attributed the victory to Mohamed Ali, the Albanians and the Ottomans. But according to the documents and reports of the British political and military leaders, they found no choice but to admit that a small town like Rosetta inflicted the harshest defeats on the British Empire's army.
- The book affirmed that the crushing victory of the people of Rosettasons over the victorious British Empire's army overthrew the Ottoman Sultan, the British King, the House of Commons, the ruling party, the British Ministry, and most of the political and military leaders who had a role in this campaign.

2. The role of Rosetta fortifications against the English expedition on Egypt, (new vision through the French and British documents)[8].

In (1807), Egypt witnessed a military expedition in the framework of the Crusades, it is the English expedition by General Fraser, the British House of Commons of the United

Kingdom request to transfer troops to Egypt to seize Alexandria, to prevent the French from setting their feet in it, and the imposition of protection to Egypt, to force it to maintain friendly relations with Great Britain, and will be the basis to help Mamluks beys, who are fighting for power within the country.

Despite the success of the expedition in the occupation of Alexandria, it shattered on the fortifications of Rosetta, British army is defeated a major defeat, changed the course of military history for long periods, and rise the private national spirit among the Egyptians and people of Rosetta in particular.

The research aims to highlight the military role of Rosetta in addressing of the English expedition, and its defeat and expulsion from Egypt, by reading the sources and documents specially the documents of French expedition saved in National House Archives and the value book of Douin, G. et Fautier Jones, E. C. (1928). *L'Angleterre et l'Egypt - La Campagne 1907*, IFAO pour La SRGE, which ensure publication of documents of the campaign (1807) for the English side of the boot start of the expedition until the end, that dealt with this subject, to show the heroic role of people, the strength of its military and defensive fortifications.

In the completion of his research, the researcher used the study, and the researcher used the field study in general to complete his research, in addition to direct references related to the subject, including references as:[4], [9], [10], [11].

The researcher also reached the following conclusions:

- The research aimed to highlight of the military role of Rosetta in addressing of the English expedition, and its defeat and expulsion from Egypt by reading the sources and documents that dealt with this subject, to show the heroic role of the people of Rosetta, the strength of its military and defense fortifications, and track the progress of the expedition through from the English documents and exchange of letters between the expedition's leaders and the Egyptian sources.
- The failure of the British expedition (1807), and the defeat of the British in Rosetta and Al-Hammad, is the glory and Pottery pages to Egypt and the Egyptians.
- It is wrong to bring great number of historians to release the name of "Fraser expedition" on this expedition and the right to be called the name "English expedition" and no Fraser expedition, in what is called the French expedition name on Bonaparte's expedition, given that this expedition were not only expedition superpower wanted the

occupation of Egypt, to stretch the English empire to the east, it was England they want to seize the city of Alexandria, at the request of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom.

- But Egypt did not succumb to that invasion, the nation showed the same spirit that arose out confronted the French expedition, that is, the spirit of resistance and giving and sacrifice and defense even ended the expedition of disappointment and failure, where a defeat Rosetta expedition in delaying the occupation of Egypt for five seventy-year-old, and this is what has been achieved in a year (1882).
- In the first expedition on Rosetta, general Waukope was killed, and many of his officers, and the incident ended by defeating of the English army and bounce neighborhoods him about Rosetta a state of despair and failure, withdrawn to Alexandria by way of Abu Qir The number of the dead, including about (170) dead and (250) wounded and the families of the Egyptians of them (120) prisoners.
- In the second expedition, the great defeating on English army in Al-Hammad, were not spared him one, it did not realize killing It was not spared from the families, and stood to lose nearly (416) dead and (400) prisoners.
- The battle of Al-Hammad was a crushing defeat for the English army, and filled the hearts of the Egyptians by determination and pride, and brought down the prestige of the English army, and has been collect their captives and shipped in barges to Cairo to people achieved bone victory that catches the Egyptian army.

3. The fortifications of Alexandria and Rosetta before the English campaign in 1807 [12].

The location of Alexandria and Rosetta on the Mediterranean Sea and at the entrance to the River Nile had a significant impact on increasing interest in fortifying them, this explains the dangers to which the western borders and the Egyptian coasts were exposed.

During the French campaign, Alexandria was chosen to be the site of the campaign's descent due to its strategic location on the one hand and the proximity of Abu Qir Bay, in which it was decided to anchor the French ships, on the other hand, the campaign also headed to Rosetta in a move to control the western Nile outlet and to prevent the British fleet from reaching Cairo.

Alexandria and Rosetta witnessed the construction of a large number of castles and fences

with gates during historical times. These castles and ramparts played a major role in defending the two cities during the French campaign (1798-1801) and the British campaign (1807).

The research deals with several axes, including: an introduction to the location of the cities of Alexandria and Rosetta on the Mediterranean and at the entrance to the Nile, and its impact on increasing interest in fortifying them, and the defensive state of Alexandria, in terms of the city gates, Al-Fanar fort, Al-Rokn castle, Al-Zahir castle, Al-Silsila castle, Kom El-Dikka castle, the Roman fortress (Caesar's camp), the 'Ajami fortress and the ports of Alexandria, as for the defensive situation of Rosetta, it deals with: Salah al-Din Ibn 'Arram castle in the south of the city and the Qaitbay castle in the north, along with the walls of Rosetta.

In the completion of his research, the researcher used the study, and the researcher used the field study in general to complete his research, in addition to direct references related to the subject, including references as: [1], [13], [14], [15], [16], [17], [18], [19], [20],[21], [22], [23], [24], [25].

The researcher also reached the following conclusions:

- The location of the cities of Alexandria and Rosetta on the Mediterranean and at the entrance to the River Nile had a significant impact on increasing interest in fortifying them, from the Pharaonic era until the era of Mohamed Ali, and this illustrates the danger to which the western borders and the Egyptian coasts were exposed.
- Alexandria and Rosetta witnessed the construction of a large number of castles and fences with gates during historical times. These castles and ramparts played a major role in defending the two cities during the French campaign.
- Alexandria and Rosetta witnessed great care in constructing castles and walls to protect the two cities from the Crusader and Ottoman danger, especially during the reign of al-Zahir Baybars, Sultan al-Ashraf Sha'ban, Sultan Qaytbay and Sultan al-Ghuri.
- The Ottomans did not care about the castles and walls of Rosetta or Alexandria, around which mosques and shrines were built, and the buildings bypassed these walls, which became memorial items.
- The castles of Alexandria, which were not able to face the French or British aggression. In general, the poor condition of the castles and walls was the reason for the French (1798-1801) occupation of Alexandria and Rosetta, and this was repeated in the British

campaign (1807).

- During the French campaign, Alexandria was chosen to be the landing site of the campaign due to its strategic location on the one hand and the proximity of Abu Qir Bay, in which it was decided to anchor the French ships, on the other hand. The campaign also headed to Rosetta in a move to control the western Nile outlet and to prevent the British fleet from reaching Cairo.

4. The failed colonial campaign of the British army on Rosetta of Egypt in 1907 according to the English documents [26].

This research dealt with an important event in the history of Egypt in general and especially rational, as the most important Egyptian ports in the period when the conflicts between the French who failed their campaign (1898-1801) failed miserably.

England, which was trying to occupy Egypt and had the conditions after the withdrawal of the French campaign, along with the Mamluks who were trying to return to the scene of events in Egypt, even betrayed and collusion of the aggressors, whether French or English.

England wanted to take over the city of Alexandria, where the campaign was prepared at the request of the British House of Commons, and stripped the campaign led by General Alexander Mackenzie-Fraser after the agreement with the Mamluk leader Mohammed Bey Al-Alfi.

But Egypt did not surrender to this invasion, but resisted it with all its strength and strength, and the nation emerged in the same spirit that rose up against the French campaign, in the spirit of resistance, sacrifice, sacrifice and defense until the campaign ended with disappointment and failure.

This research begins with an introduction to the introduction of the campaign and the preparations that accompanied it, and addresses the subject through three axes:

The first axis of the occupation of the English fleet of Alexandria, the second axis of the failed English campaigns on Rosetta and the role played by the people of Rosetta and Egyptian volunteers to achieve victory over the army of the British Empire, and the third on the results of the campaign.

In the completion of his research, the researcher used the study, and the researcher used the field study in general to complete his research, in addition to direct references related to the subject, including references as: [2], [4], [19], [21], [27].

The researcher also reached the following conclusions:

- This research dealt with the failed colonial campaign of the British army on Rosetta of Egypt in 1907 according to the English documents
- England wanted to take decisive action against the Turkish government in order to seize the city of Alexandria, to prevent the French from setting foot and imposing protection on Egypt to force it to maintain friendly relations with Great Britain over time. This will be done on the basis of assisting the Mamluks who fight power inside the country.
- England stripped its campaign against Egypt under the leadership of General Fraser, and had an agreement with the Mamluk leader Mohamed Bey al-Alfi to support and urge her to ensure that the Mamluks took over the government of the country.
- Egypt did not surrender to this invasion, but resisted it with all its strength and strength, in the spirit of resistance, sacrifice, sacrifice and defense until the campaign ended with disappointment and failure.
- The English campaign came to a previous agreement with the two thousand Mamluk leader, but the divine predestined decrees that the millennia would die before the campaign landed in Egypt, that was one of the reasons created by the divine care beside the resistance shown by Egypt to the failure of this campaign.
- The commander of Alexandria devoted all his efforts to the repair of the city walls and urgently, as well as the installation of a few guns in castles and forts and put the crowds in the entrance to the port and the old and the new and supply troops with ammunition,
- The English campaign (1807) was to recall by Mohamed Bey al-Alfi and agree with the English to occupy the country, that the Mamluks were the products of English politics, and remained their works until the country rested them.
- It has been said that the governor of Alexandria colluded with the English, and that he stood forty-eight hours to protect himself from the wrath of his government, and the people did not open the doors quickly, their desire to show strength.
- The argument of collusion has no firm evidence, and the English in their letters to their government suffices. The city governor refused the extradition and stated that he would defend until the last moment.
- The surrender of Alexandria was not easy, which denies what was said that the city was handed over without firing a single shell from the mouths of its guns. The British recognition of their deaths and wounds is a sure proof of the resistance of the city, and it



is said that the shooting did not stop until after the people begged the invaders the demand for safety also contradicts the English letters.

- The surrender was the result of the siege of the city and the cutting of supplies. The main reason for the surrender is the lack of parity between the garrison of the city and the invading forces. He was also forced to do so because the amount of wheat and rice in the city was not enough for more than two weeks.
- The British plan in the fighting was that the Mamluks would march over Cairo and occupy it, and that the British would take the Egyptian stooges and crawl into the interior of their fleet and spread their hands over the government of the country, using their Mamluk clients.
- General Fraser, He then planned to march on Rosetta to occupy it and take it as a military base, to the interior of the country.
- Ali Bey Al-Salanikly, the governor of Rosetta ordered the closure of the doors of the floor and its windows to mislead the men of the campaign, and that the people and soldiers held their houses ready to be beaten when the fire signal was issued to them, and assured the soldiers of the enemy and moved towards the city and entered it safely and then spread in the streets and markets. They left it until the order was issued for the shooting, Wakoub killed the campaign leader and trained many invading forces.
- Ali Bey Al-Salanikly was a very courageous man who was determined to resist the English army, relying on the strength of the garrison and the participation of the people in the defense of the city, he ordered that the garrison retreat into the city and that they and their families would be ready to strike and not start a movement until they were given a signal to fire.
- Rosetta's parents had the largest share in the defeat of the English army, because their military garrison was few, did not allow the people to take charge of the city themselves and took most of the burden of resistance and fighting.
- The victory in the battle of Rosetta is due to the people, and they are the ones who bear most of the burden of jihad, and they have done the best in defending the city.
- Rosetta's campaign had a great influence on the evolution of the situation, because this victory has filled the hearts of the Egyptians with enthusiasm and pride, and the prestige that the English had in the hearts of the people, that prestige that came from their previous victories over the French army in Egypt and on the French fleets over the sea,

That this victory brings to the hearts of the people the spirit of confidence, and motivates them to continue to resist.

- The call to jihad broadcast by Omar Makram, and the spirit he breathed in the layers of the people is similar to his position when he called on the people to volunteer to fight the French before the battle of Al-Ahram.
- The battle of Rosetta was an overwhelming defeat for the English, the Egyptian souls filled with determination and pride, and the prestige of the English army was dropped, especially when their families were assembled and shipped in boats to Cairo.
- The failure of the British campaign (1807) and the defeat of the English in Rosetta and Al-Hammad are the pages of glory and pride for Egypt and the Egyptians. It is wrong for historians to call the launch of the campaign's name on Frazer. The French campaign is called Bonaparte, The English campaign, not the Fraser campaign, was a campaign of a superpower that wanted to occupy Egypt, to extend the English Empire to the East. England wanted to take over the city of Alexandria at the request of the British House of Commons, to prevent the French from and to protect them, to force them to maintain their friendly relations with Great Britain. This will be done on the basis of the assistance of traitors and puppets of the Mamluks, in agreement with Mohamed al-Alfi. General Fraser to lead the campaign.
- The campaign confirmed that Al-Azhar and its scholars throughout the ages was a beacon of resistance against the enemies of the nation, as it was a beacon of science and enlightenment. From Al-Azhar Al-Sharif and under the leadership of its scientists, the resistance went out to defend the nation against the dangers of the occupiers and the oppressors. The Egyptian people, led by their scientists, bore the burden of the struggle to repel the English aggression.

5. The internal situation in Britain and the Ottoman Sublime Porte after the defeat of the British army in Rosetta 1807, an analytical study [28].

Undoubtedly, the political scene and the international conflict after the English campaign on Egypt in 1807 witnessed decisive changes, especially after the denounced defeat of the British army, and the emergence of signs of inclusion and complicity between Britain and the Ottoman court represented by the Ottomans' failure to occupy Egyptian ports such as Alexandria, Rosetta and Damietta to extend military authority over them. This appealed to

Muhammad Ali, who found in the defeat of the British army a reason to extend his authority over the ports, to eliminate the Mamluks, and to make efforts to ensure the stability of the rule. Many changes occurred in the Ottoman court after the battle that helped start the coups in the Ottoman palace, and caused the coup against the Ottoman Sultan Selim III, who blessed this campaign.

As for Britain, the political and military features of this conflict have emerged, especially since the defeat of the British army has confused the global political situation, and has affected society, the government and the British House of Commons, in addition to the tragedies that befell King George III.

This research deals with the disastrous results that affected the internal situation in the Ottoman Sublime Court and Britain after the defeat of the British army in Rosetta 1807. The Ottoman Empire by the beginning of the nineteenth century, and presents the coups against the Ottoman palace and the removal and killing of Selim III. It also presents the internal situation in Great Britain after the defeat at Rosetta (1807-1812), where the repercussions of the defeat on the British king and the impact of the defeat on the political and military scene in Britain emerged.

In the completion of his research, the researcher used the study, and the researcher used the field study in general to complete his research, in addition to direct references related to the subject, including references as: [29], [30], [31], [32], [33].

The researcher also reached the following conclusions:

- The defeat of the British army in Rosetta in 1807 revealed that Rosetta fell prey to the betrayal of the leaders of the Mamluks, the complicity of Muhammad Ali and his forces from the Albanians, and the conspiracy of the Ottomans, along with arrogance, arrogance and British colonial ambitions. The goal of occupying the city was to enable all parties to control the ports, including tightening control to rule, even under the banner of Great Britain.
- The political scene and the international conflict after the English campaign on Egypt in 1807 witnessed decisive changes, especially after the denounced defeat of the British army, and the emergence of signs of inclusion and complicity between Britain and the Ottoman court represented by the Ottomans' failure to occupy Egyptian ports such as Alexandria, Rosetta and Damietta to establish military authority over them.
- The research showed the many changes that occurred in the Ottoman court after the

battle, which helped to start the coups in the Ottoman palace, and caused the coup against the Ottoman Sultan Selim III, who blessed this campaign, where he was isolated and then killed, which helped open the way for the major countries to arrange for the judiciary on the Ottoman Empire.

- The research highlighted the political and military features of the conflict with regard to the British army, especially since the defeat of this army has confused the global political situation, and caused effects on society, the government and the British House of Commons, as well as the tragedies that befell King George III.
- The research dealt with the disastrous consequences of the internal situation in the ottoman sublime Corte and Britain after the defeat of the British army in rosette 1807. For the Ottoman court, it presented the causes of the coups against the Ottoman palace (1807-1808), which ended with the isolation and murder of Selim III. It also presented the internal situation in Great Britain after the defeat at Rosetta (1807-1812), where the repercussions of the defeat on the British king and the impact of the defeat on the political and military arena in Britain emerged.
- The research confirmed that King George III, after defeating his army, did not make any major political decisions during his remaining reign, and three years after the defeat, he became completely insane and lived in seclusion at Windsor Castle until his death. He recognized the need for a Regency Act of the year under which his son, George IV, Prince of Wales, became regent for the duration of 1811 until the king's death in 1820.
- The defeat had a strong impact on the political and military arena in Britain, about the fate of the Ministry of William Wyndham Grenville, which took the decision to campaign on Egypt, the defeat was a direct cause of isolating this ministry on the same day for its failure to manage the war and the shameful defeat of the army of the British Empire before the people of Rosetta.
- The defeat caused a change in Britain's political arena, as the Foxite Whig party was ousted and the Tory Party rose to power, and Parliament was dissolved.
- The research highlighted the unfortunate situation of the political and military team that ran the campaign, and it consisted of political leaders from military backgrounds, most notably: William Windham, the Prime Minister, and Lord Howick, leader of the House of Commons, who submitted their resignations on March 31, 1807, and the military leaders They are the leaders of the British Army, Fleet and Admiralty: including

William Marsden Esq, First Secretary to the Admiralty, General Henry Edward Fox, Supreme Commander of the British Mediterranean Forces, Lord Collingwood, Supreme Commander of the Mediterranean Fleet., Deputy Admiral Sir John Duckworth, who commanded the squadron protecting transport operations on Alexandria in 1807, and General Alexander Mackenzie Fraser, commander of the English Expedition to Egypt, who was forced to leave Egypt on September 19, 1807.

6. The Franco-British conflict after the withdrawal of the French campaign from Egypt (1801-1807), An Analytical Study [34].

The English campaign on Alexandria in 1807 was linked to the international conflict that emerged in the aftermath of the French Revolution of 1789, and the subsequent international alliances and Anglo-French conflicts that led to Napoleon's campaign on Egypt (1798-1801), which ended with the Amiens Agreement in March 1802.

This research deals with the Franco-British conflict after the French campaign (1801-1807), which intensified after the advent of the campaign to Egypt, where Britain, exhausted at war, finally decided to negotiate. In March 1802, France and Britain signed the Treaty of Amiens, which returned Egypt to the Ottoman Sultan. Following the Treaty of Paris concluded on June 26, 1802, diplomatic relations between France and the Sublime Porte were restored, but the English took possession of Malta, and there was no way for them to abandon it. Possessing India, which was the base of their empires, they kept in Egypt 4,430 English soldiers, while the misfortune of Egypt was that it was torn between the conflicts of the Turks and the Mamluks, and the castles and fortresses were suffering from great destruction and ruin.

All these reasons prompted Great Britain to decide to implement what it had previously decided to invade Egypt in 1807 to limit Napoleon's influence and so that Egypt would not fall again into the hands of the French.

The research deals with the Franco-British conflict, the European alliance against France, and the English campaign against Alexandria.

In the completion of his research, the researcher used the study, and the researcher used the field study in general to complete his research, in addition to direct references related to the subject, including references in Arabic as: [4], [19], [31], [35], [36], [37],

The researcher also reached the following conclusions:

- This research deals with the Franco-British conflict after the French campaign (1801-1807), which intensified after the advent of the campaign to Egypt, where Britain, exhausted in war, finally decided to negotiate.
- The French campaign against Egypt was a major cause of the Franco-British conflict. Although France and Britain signed the Treaty of Amiens in March 1802, which returned Egypt to the Ottoman Sultan, diplomatic relations between France and the Sublime Porte returned, following the Treaty of Paris concluded on June 26, 1802, but the English acquired Malta, and then began their control of the Mediterranean, and the English considered this a necessary condition to secure their possession of India, which was the base of their empire.
- Where they kept in Egypt 4,430 English soldiers, while Egypt's misfortune was to make it torn between the conflicts of the Turks and the Mamluks, and the castles and fortresses were suffering from great destruction and devastation.
- The English campaign on Alexandria in 1807 was linked to the international conflict that emerged in the aftermath of the French Revolution of 1789, and the subsequent international alliances and Anglo-French conflicts that led to Napoleon's campaign on Egypt (1798-1801), which ended with the Amiens Agreement in March 1802.
- On March 16, 1807, Britain stripped of a campaign against Egypt, and occupied Alexandria, but the Egyptians defeated it in Rosetta, and forced her to leave after six months.
- The descent of the British to Egypt in March 1807, through a preventive action inspired by the immediate desire to thwart the ambitions and supposed plans of France in this country, and had also another reason that gave birth to the events of the military campaign in 1807, is the desire to occupy Egypt.
- In order to understand the full meaning, it is necessary to return to the campaign of Bonaparte, and to point out, the course of the policy of Great Britain from the time she was preparing to occupy Egypt as an ally of the Sultan until the day she appeared in opposition to the Porte.

7. The conflicts between the great powers after the withdrawal of the British campaign on Egypt (1806-1812), An analytical study [38].

The conflicts between the great powers after the withdrawal of the British campaign on

Egypt (1806-1812), by addressing the Anglo-Ottoman War (1807-1809), which was part of the Napoleonic Wars. In the summer of 1806, during the War of the Third Alliance between Britain, Russia, Prussia and Sweden against the First French Empire, after Count Sebastiani, Napoleon I's ambassador to the Ottoman Empire, managed to persuade the Ottomans to cancel all the special privileges granted to Russia in 1805, and restrict the opening of the Turkish Straits (Dardanelles) on French warships. In return, Napoleon promised to help the Sultan quell the rebellion in Serbia and restore the territories lost by the Ottoman Empire. After the Russian army entered Moldova and Achaia in 1806, the Ottomans declared war on Russia.

The research also deals with the Anglo-Russian War (1807-1812), which occurred during the Napoleonic Wars. As part of the terms of the Treaty of Tilsit, Russia was forced to close sea trade with Great Britain, as part of Napoleon's efforts to establish the Continental Blockade, and to strengthen economic relations between the various countries in Europe under French control, with the ultimate goal being to close one of Britain's most important foreign markets to economically strangle it. And make her submit. This prompted the Russian Empire to declare war on Great Britain in November 1807.

As for the Russian-Ottoman War (1806-1812), it was one of the longest wars that took place between the Ottoman Empire and Tsarist Russia. The economic and military aspects, as the Ottoman Empire suffered as a result of that war from a deficit in the public treasury of the state. It also showed the extent to which the Janissaries went to extremes until they reached the limit of isolating and killing some of the sultans, and this is a clear indication of the extent of the weakness of the Ottoman Empire during that period. Russia was able to use these conditions to its advantage.

In the completion of his research, the researcher used the study, and the researcher used the field study in general to complete his research, in addition to direct references related to the subject, including references as: [19],[20], [28], [31], [39].

The researcher also reached the following conclusions:

- This research dealt with the conflicts between the great powers after the withdrawal of the British campaign on Egypt (1806-1812), by addressing the Anglo-Ottoman War (1807-1809).
- The Anglo-Turkish War was part of the Napoleonic Wars. In the summer of 1806, the Ottomans declared war on Russia, during the War of the Third Alliance between

Britain, Russia, Prussia and Sweden against the First French Empire.

- One of the reasons for the Anglo-Ottoman war was the cancellation by the Ottomans of all the special privileges granted to Russia in 1805, and the restriction of the opening of the Turkish Straits (the Dardanelles) to French warships.
- Napoleon promised to help the Sultan quell the rebellion in Serbia and restore the territories lost by the Ottoman Empire. It was the Anglo-Russian War (1807-1812), which took place during the Napoleonic Wars. As part of the terms of the Treaty of Tilsit, Russia was forced to close sea trade with Great Britain, as part of Napoleon's efforts to establish the Continental Blockade, and to strengthen economic relations between the various countries in Europe under French control.
- The main end goal of the Anglo-Russian War was to close one of Britain's most important foreign markets, to strangle it economically and bring it into submission.
- The Ottoman-Russian War (1806-1812) was one of the longest wars that took place between the Ottoman Empire and Tsarist Russia.
- That war showed the extent of the superiority of the Russian war machine over the Ottomans, as well as it revealed clearly the weakness in the Ottoman Empire, especially in the economic and military aspects, as the Ottoman State suffered as a result of that war from a deficit in the public treasury of the state.
- This war helped the Janissaries go on and on until they reached the point of isolating and killing some of the sultans, and this is a clear indication of the weakness of the Ottoman Empire during that period, as Russia was able to exploit these circumstances to its advantage.

8. The struggle of political forces in Egypt after the withdrawal of the French campaign from Egypt (1801-1807), An analytical study [40].

After the failure of the French campaign against Egypt, Egypt entered a difficult transitional period, which is the period after the evacuation of the French campaign and until the advent of Muhammad Ali as ruler of Egypt. Before the advent of the French, a state belonging to the Ottoman Empire, which was at the beginning of the phase of weakness and dissolution since the 17th century, but Ottoman Egypt was characterized by Mamluk Ottoman struggles for power.

And when the campaign was evacuated from Egypt, the Mamluks looked forward to the

return of their old authority, especially since the French occupation of Egypt had confirmed the weakness of the Ottoman Sultan and the Ottoman state, and that without the help of the English to the Turks to expel the French from Egypt, they could not expel the French, especially since the last commander of the campaign, Jacques Mino was adhering to the continued presence in Egypt to make Egypt a major French colony of a special character. In return, the Ottomans wanted Egypt to return to their fold, and to prove the legitimacy of their rule over it in various ways.

The research deals with the conflict of political forces in Egypt after the French campaign and the assumption of Muhammad Ali, especially as the strength of the Egyptian people appeared, and the weakness of the Mamluks and the Ottomans and their constant competition helped to increase the influence of scholars.

They had the most prominent impact in the subsequent period and a decisive role in this bitter conflict at home and abroad as well, hoping for Egypt.

In the completion of his research, the researcher used the study, and the researcher used the field study in general to complete his research, in addition to direct references related to the subject, including references as: [41], [42], [43].

The researcher also reached the following conclusions:

- The failure of the French campaign against Egypt encouraged the Mamluks to return to the scene of events in Egypt, but they split into two groups, one on the side of the Ottoman forces returning to Egypt led by Ibrahim Bey the Great and the other on the side of the English led by Muhammad Bey Al-Alfi.
- The evacuation of the campaign left a political vacuum, as there were conflicting forces, stalking and thirsting for power and control, and the monopoly of the rule of Egypt and the expulsion of the Ottomans.
- When the campaign was evacuated from Egypt, the Mamluks looked forward to the return of their old authority, especially since the French occupation of Egypt had confirmed the weakness of the Ottoman Sultan and the Ottoman state, and that without the help of the British to the Turks to expel the French from Egypt, they could not expel the French.
- History highlights an important issue, especially in the civilized aspect of it, which is that Egypt after the French campaign came out with a different face than the Ottoman face that existed before the campaign, given the cultural shock caused by the campaign

to the Egyptian people, who lived in complete isolation from the events in Europe.

- When the Ottomans invaded Egypt, they did not care that it was a different region with a civilizational and cultural heritage since ancient times, but even the other Arab states were imposed on them civilizational isolation, so it was natural for backwardness to prevail and ignorance to spread as well. To the surrounding world with its hopes, sciences and culture. The campaign was the window from which the people looked out to the world.
- The date of the campaign's entry into Egypt in 1798 was the date of the end of the Ottoman rule, politically speaking, and it had a role in reducing the chances of Ottoman sovereignty over Egypt later, and it was a factor of weakness in the Ottoman rule, and thus the clash was definitive between the Ottomans and the Mamluks.
- The conflict between the political forces in Egypt after the withdrawal of the French protectors gave the foreign power that is lurking in Egypt, England, the opportunity to prepare for its occupation.
- The events that followed the exit of the French from Egypt, led to a period of chaos as a result of the conflict between the Ottomans, who wished to have real, not formal, authority over Egypt, and not to return to the state in which the rule of Egypt was in the hands of the Mamluks, and the Mamluks, who saw this as a negative for an original right. of their rights.
- Muhammad Ali was keen on the presence of thousands of Albanians in Alexandria and Rosetta so that they would be his arm that would enable him to control the frontiers when the opportunity came, and the evidence for this is that after the campaign against Alexandria and Rosetta failed, he was able to simplify his authority over them as soon as they withdrew.

References

- [1] Darwish. M. A, The Rakhito Writes History, Great Britain's Campaign against Rosetta in 1807, in Light of British Archives Documents, International Journal of Academic Multidisciplinary Research (IJAMR), Vol. 5, Issue 5, May 2021, pp. 1-17.
- [2] Al-Jabarti (1958). The wonders of antiquities in translations and news, Tarikh al-Jabarti, Cairo: The People's Book, Egyptian Book House, 1998, Ajeeb al-Athar, 2, pp. 133-178-349-437-444, 3, p. 51.

- [3] Darwish, M. A. (2020). *The Rakhito Writes History, Great Britain's Campaign against Rosetta in 1807 in Light of British Archives Documents*, Cairo: The Arab Nation Foundation for Publishing.
- [4] Douin, Georges et E. C. Fawtier-Jones (1928). *L'Angleterre et L'Égypte, La campagne de 1807*, Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale Pour la Société Royale de Géographie d'Égypte, pour la Société Royale de Géographie d'Égypte, Le Caire, pp. pp.1-3-4-9-15-16-18:22-25:29-31:35-39-40-43-44-48:50-54-76-78-82-102-103.
- [5] Pollock, Arthur William Alsager (1837). Notes on an expedition to Alexandria in the year 1807, *The United Service Magazine*, H. Colburn, 25, London, pp. 183:192-481-189.
- [6] Colburn, H. (1837). Notes on an expedition to Alexandria in the year 1807, *The United Service Journal*, 3, London.
- [7] Darwish, M. A. (2018). *Research Methods in the Humanities*, Arab Nation Foundation for Publishing and Distribution, pp. 138 ff.
- [8] Darwish. M. A, *The role of Rosetta fortifications against the English expedition on Egypt, (new vision through the French and British documents)*, journal of international academic research for multidisciplinary (JIARM), Volume 4, Issue 10, November 2016, pp. 192:219.
- [9] Documents of French expedition saved in National House Archives. (In Arabic), Wathayeq el hamla el Farancia: Portfolio without number, (01.01.1800 to 31.01.1800), Document No.B6-4-204-207. Portfolio without number, (22.12.1800 to 31.12.1800), Document No.B6-132-796. Portfolio without number, (4/1801 to 31.12.1801), Document No.B6-67, B6-76, p. 14. Portfolio No. 12, Old (03/01/1800 to 31/03/1800), Document No.238. Portfolio No. 16, (15/10/1800 to 10/29/1800), 10, (28/04/1800 to 31/12/1800). Portfolio No. 26, (20/11/1800 to 11/30/1800), Document No.132-6b -694. Portfolio No. 30, (03/01/1800 to 31/12/1800), Document No.B6-132-796. Portfolio No. 32, (03.11.1800 to 17.08.1800), document No.73, B 6, No.10-15-16-18. Portfolio No. 32, (11/03/1801 to 02/09/1801), 4.
- [10] Shmuel Moreh (1995). *Napoleon in Egypt: Al-Jabarti's Chronicle of the French Occupation, 1798*. Markus Wiener Publishing.

- [11] William & Jones, William (1839). *The History of Modern Europe, With a View of the Progress of Society from the Rise of the Modern Kingdoms to the Peace of Paris, in 1763*, III, Harper & brothers, New York.
- [12] Darwish. M. A. The fortifications of Alexandria and Rosetta before the English campaign in 1807, *International Journal of Cultural Inheritance & Social Sciences (IJCISS)*, Vol. 3 Issue 6, September 2021, pp. 54-76.
- [13] Darwish. M. A. Preservation of the architectural heritage, (Sultan Qayet-Bey Castle in Rosetta - Egypt, as example), *International Journal of Innovation and Applied Studies (IJIAS)*, Volume 18, Issue 4, December 2016, pp. 1239-1259.
- [14] Jollios (1978). *A brief study on the city of Rosetta*, Description de L'Egypt, 3, translated by Zuhair El Shayeb, Cairo. pp. 77-225-227-239-240-251-466.
- [15] Darwish, M. A. (2017). *Encyclopedia of Rosetta, 1, History and Military Fortifications*, Cairo: The Arab Nation Foundation for Publishing and Distribution, pp. 26-38-144-145-180-196-210-231.
- [16] Combe, Et. *La fort Qayt-bay a Resette*, *Bulletinde la Société royale d'archéologie d'Alexandrie*, 33, pp.22-320-321-322.
- [17] Darwish, M. A. The fortified fence around Rosetta, field study in the maps of the French Campaign 1798-1801, *International Journal of Cultural Inheritance & Social Sciences (IJCISS)*, Vol. 1 Issue 2, September 2019, pp. 52:69.
- [18] Darwish, M. A. *The buildings of Rosetta and their wooden artifacts in the Ottoman era*, manuscript of a master's thesis, Faculty of Archeology - Cairo University, (1989), pp. 34-144-163.
- [19] Darwish, M. A. The role of Rosetta fortifications against the English expedition on Egypt, (new vision through the French and British documents), *Journal of international academic research for multidisciplinary (JIARM)*, Volume 4, Issue 10, November 2016, pp. 192:219.
- [20] Darwish, M. A. The failed colonial campaign of the British army on Rosetta of Egypt in 1907 according to the English documents, *International Journal of Research in Cultural inheritance and Social Sciences (IJCISS)*, Volume 1, Issue 1, March 2019, pp. 103-133.
- [21] Darwish, M. A. The role of Rosetta fortifications against the English expedition on Egypt, (new vision through the French and British documents), *Journal of international*

- academic research for multidisciplinary (JIARM)*, Volume 4, Issue 10, November 2016, pp. 192:219.
- [22] Othman, Mohamed Abd al-Sattar (1988). Islamic city, the world of knowledge - Kuwait, 128, pp. 135-147-148.
- [23] El-Hinnawy, Mohamed Abdel Hamid (2015). *The city of Alexandria at the time of the French campaign (1798-1801 AD)*, pp. 11-10-17-18.
- [24] Darwish, M. A. A documentary study of the archaeological excavations in the castle attributed to the Mamluk Sultan Qaitbay in Rosetta – Egypt, *International Journal of Academic Multidisciplinary Research (IJAMR)*, Vol. 5, Issue 6, June 2021, pp. 95-126.
- [25] Lobert, Gratian (1978), *A study on the city of Alexandria*, Description of Egypt, 3, translated by Zuhair Al-Shayeb, p. 318.
- [26] Darwish. M. A. The failed colonial campaign of the British army on Rosetta of Egypt in 1907 according to the English documents, *International Journal of Research in Cultural inheritance and Social Sciences (IJCISS)*, Volume 1, Issue 1, March 2019, pp. 103-133.
- [27] Zaki, Abdul Rahman (1970). *The Egyptian Army in the Islamic Period*, 2, Cairo, pp. 248-253-259-262-263-264.
- [28] Darwish, M. A. The internal situation in Britain and the Ottoman Sublime Porte after the defeat of the British army in Rosetta 1807, an analytical study, *International Journal of Academic Multidisciplinary Research (IJAMR)*, Vol. 6, Issue 7, July 2022, pp. 118-128.
- [29] Darwish, M. A. (2017). *Encyclopedia of Rosetta*, 2, Urban Heritage, the Arab Nation Foundation for Publishing, pp. 70-310-311-346:350.fig. 130.
- [30] Darwish, M. A. (2020). *The Rakhito Writes History, Great Britain's Campaign against the City of Rosetta in 1807 in Light of British Archives Documents*, Cairo: The Arab Nation Foundation for Publishing and Distribution, pp. 53-309-520.
- [31] Darwish, M. A (2021). *The Rakhito Writes History, Great Britain's Campaign against Rosetta in 1807, in Light of British Archives Documents*, *International Journal of Academic Multidisciplinary Research (IJAMR)*, Vol. 5, Issue 5, May 2021, pp. 1-17.
- [32] Pares, Richard (1953). *King George III and the Politicians*, Oxford University Press, p. 139.



- [33] Alastair W. Massie Fraser, Alexander Mackenzie (1758-1809), Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, <https://doi.org/10.1093/ref:odnb/10103>
- [34] Darwish. M. A, the Franco-British conflict after the withdrawal of the French campaign from Egypt (1801-1807), an analytical study, International Journal of Cultural Inheritance & Social Sciences (IJCISS), Vol. 4 Issue 8, September 2022, pp. 110-122.
- [35] Lefebvre, Georges (1964). The French Revolution Volume II: from 1793 to 1799, Routledge & K. Paul, pp. 199-252–256.
- [36] Doyle, William (1990). The Oxford History of the French Revolution, 2 ed., Oxford; New York: Oxford University Press, pp.374- 375
- [37] Driault, Edward (2008). Muhammad Ali and Napoleon (1807-1814) Correspondence of the Consuls of France in Egypt, translated by Nasser Ahmed Ibrahim, Cairo: The National Center for Translation, pp. 9-10-11-12
- [38] Darwish. M. A. the conflicts between the great powers after the withdrawal of the British campaign on Egypt (1806-1812) an analytical study, International Journal of Cultural Inheritance & Social Sciences (IJCISS), Vol. 4 Issue 8 September 2022, pp. 147-163.
- [39] Ágoston, Gábor (2011) Military transformation in the Ottoman Empire and Russia, 1500–1800, *Kritika*, 12.2, p. 319.
- [40] Darwish. M. A. The struggle of political forces in Egypt after the withdrawal of the French campaign (1801-1807), an analytical study, International Journal of Academic Multidisciplinary Research (IJAMR), Vol. 6 Issue 12, December - 2022, Pages: 357-363.
- [41] Grainger, John (2004). The Amiens truce: Britain and Bonaparte, 1801–1803. Woodbridge, NJ: Boydell Press, pp. 68-70-72-131-153.
- [42] Dorman, Robert Marcus Phipps (1902). A history of the British empire in the nineteenth century, Volume 1. London: Kegan, Paul, Trench, and Trüber, p. 281.
- [43] Miller, William (1966). The Ottoman Empire and Its Successors, 1801-1927 Routledge, p. 2.